In the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A machine-implemented method comprising:

   extracting portions from segment boundary regions of a plurality of speech segments, each segment boundary region based on a corresponding initial unit boundary;

   creating feature vectors that represent the portions in a vector space;

   creating concatenation vectors in the vector space, each concatenation vector corresponding to unit boundaries of at least two segment boundary regions, the at least two segment boundary regions being of separate speech segments of the plurality of speech segments;

   for each of a plurality of potential unit boundaries within each segment boundary region, determining an average discontinuity based on distances between the feature vectors and the concatenation vectors, the average being over more than one of the plurality of speech segments; and

   for each segment, selecting the potential unit boundary associated with a minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary.

2. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 1, further comprising:

   if all of the new unit boundaries are the same as the corresponding initial unit boundaries, setting the new unit boundaries as final unit boundaries for the

segments.

3. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 1, further comprising:

if any of the new unit boundaries are different from the corresponding initial unit

boundaries, iteratively:

setting the new unit boundary as the initial unit boundary, and

performing the extracting, the creating, the determining and the selecting,

until all of the new unit boundaries are the same as the corresponding initial unit

boundaries.

4. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 1, wherein the average

discontinuity is determined over a plurality of concatenations.

5. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 1, wherein the initial unit

boundary is in the middle of a phoneme.

6. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 1, wherein each potential unit

boundary defines two candidate units for each speech segment.

7. (Currently Amended) The machine-implemented method of claim 6, wherein a

concatenation of the-a plurality of concatenations includes a candidate unit of a

first segment linked to a candidate unit of a second segment.

8. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 6, wherein the plurality of

concatenations includes all combinations of a first candidate unit of each segment with a second candidate unit of each segment.

9. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of speech segments includes speech segments which end in the middle of a first phoneme, and speech segments which begin in the middle of a first phoneme.

10. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 9, wherein the plurality of speech segments are stored in a voice table.

11. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 1, further comprising:

recording speech input; and

identifying the speech segments within the speech input.

12. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 1, wherein the portions include centered pitch periods, the centered pitch periods derived from pitch periods of the segments.

13. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 12, wherein the feature vectors incorporate phase information of the portions.

14. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 13, wherein creating feature vectors comprises:

constructing a matrix W from the portions; and

decomposing the matrix *W*.

15. (Currently Ameneded) <u>A machine-implemented method comprising:</u>

    <u>extracting portions from segment boundary regions of a plurality of speech</u>

        <u>segments, each segment boundary region based on a corresponding initial</u>

        <u>unit boundary;</u>

    <u>creating feature vectors that represent the portions in a vector space;</u>

    <u>for each of a plurality of potential unit boundaries within each segment boundary</u>

        <u>region, determining an average discontinuity based on distances between</u>

        <u>the feature vectors; and</u>

    <u>for each segment, selecting the potential unit boundary associated with a</u>

        <u>minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary;</u>

    <u>wherein the portions include centered pitch periods, the centered pitch periods</u>

        <u>derived from pitch periods of the segments, wherein the feature vectors</u>

        <u>incorporate phase information of the portions, wherein creating feature</u>

        <u>vectors comprises:</u>

            <u>constructing a matrix *W* from the portions; and</u>

            <u>decomposing the matrix *W*,</u>

~~The machine-implemented method of claim 14,~~ <u>and</u> wherein the matrix *W* is a

(2(*K*-1)+1)*M* × *N* matrix represented by

$$W = U \Sigma V^{T}$$

where *K*-1 is the number of centered pitch periods near the potential unit boundary

extracted from each segment, *N* is the maximum number of samples among the

centered pitch periods, *M* is the number of segments, *U* is the (2(*K*-1)+1)*M* × *R*

left singular matrix with row vectors u_i ($1 \leq i \leq (2(K-1)+1)M$), Σ is the $R \times R$ diagonal matrix of singular values $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq \ldots \geq s_R > 0$, V is the $N \times R$ right singular matrix with row vectors v_j ($1 \leq j \leq N$), $R << (2(K-1)+1)M$), and ^{T} denotes matrix transposition, wherein decomposing the matrix W comprises performing a singular value decomposition of W.

16. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 15, wherein the centered pitch periods are symmetrically zero padded to N samples.

17. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 15, wherein a feature vector $\bar{u}_i$ is calculated as

$$\bar{u}_i = u_i \Sigma$$

where u_i is a row vector associated with a centered pitch period i, and Σ is the singular diagonal matrix.

18. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 17, wherein the distance between two feature vectors is determined by a metric comprising a closeness measure, C, between two feature vectors, $\bar{u}_k$ and $\bar{u}_l$, wherein C is calculated as

$$C(\bar{u}_k, \bar{u}_l) = \cos(u_k\Sigma, u_l\Sigma) = \frac{u_k \Sigma^2 u_l^{\,T}}{\left\| u_k \Sigma \right\| \, \left\| u_l \Sigma \right\|}$$

for any $1 \leq k, l \leq (2(K-1)+1)M$.

19. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 18, wherein a discontinuity $d(S_1, S_2)$ between two candidate units, S_1 and S_2, is calculated as

$$d(S_1,S_2) = C(u\pi_{-1}, u\delta_0) + C(u\delta_0, u\sigma_1) - C(u\pi_{-1}, u\pi_0) - C(u\sigma_0,$$

$$u\sigma_1)$$

where $u\pi_{-1}$ is a feature vector associated with a centered pitch period π_{-1}, $u\delta_0$

is a feature vector associated with a centered pitch period δ_0, $u\sigma_1$ is a feature

vector associated with a centered pitch period σ_1, $u\pi_0$ is a feature vector

associated with a centered pitch period π_0, and $u\sigma_0$ is a feature vector associated

with a centered pitch period σ_0.

20. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 19, wherein the same

closeness measure, C, is used for optimizing unit boundaries and for unit

selection.

21. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable <u>storage</u> medium <s>having</s> <u>storing machine-</u>

<u>executable</u> instructions <s>to</s> <u>that when executed by a machine</u> cause <s>a</s> <u>the</u> machine to

perform a machine-implemented method comprising:

extracting portions from segment boundary regions of a plurality of speech

segments, each segment boundary region based on a corresponding

initial unit boundary;

creating feature vectors that represent the portions in a vector space;

<u>creating concatenation vectors in the vector space, each concatenation</u>

<u>vector corresponding to unit boundaries of at least two segment</u>

<u>boundary regions, each of the at least two segment boundary</u>

regions being of separate speech segment of the plurality of speech

segments;

for each of a plurality of potential unit boundaries within each segment

boundary region, determining an average discontinuity based on

distances between the feature vectors and the concatenation

vectors, the average being over more than one of the plurality of

speech segments; and

for each segment, selecting the potential unit boundary associated with a

minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary.

22. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 21, wherein the

method further comprises:

if all of the new unit boundaries are the same as the corresponding initial

unit boundaries, setting the new unit boundaries as final unit boundaries

for the segments.

23. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 21, wherein the

method further comprises:

if any of the new unit boundaries are different from the corresponding

initial unit boundaries, iteratively:

setting the new unit boundary as the initial unit boundary, and

performing the extracting, the creating, the determining and the

selecting,

until all of the new unit boundaries are the same as the corresponding

initial unit boundaries.

24. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable <u>storage</u> medium of claim 21, wherein the average

   discontinuity is determined over a plurality of concatenations.

25. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable <u>storage</u> medium of claim 21, wherein the initial unit

   boundary is in the middle of a phoneme.

26. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable <u>storage</u> medium of claim 21, wherein each potential unit

   boundary defines two candidate units for each speech segment.

27. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable <u>storage</u> medium of claim 26, wherein a

   concatenation of ~~the~~ a plurality of concatenations includes a candidate unit of a

   first segment linked to a candidate unit of a second segment.

28. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable <u>storage</u> medium of claim 26, wherein the plurality of

   concatenations includes all combinations of a first candidate unit of each segment

   with a second candidate unit of each segment.

29. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 21, wherein the plurality of speech

        segments includes speech segments which end in the middle of a first phoneme, and speech segments which begin in the middle of a first phoneme.

30. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 29, wherein the plurality of speech

        segments are stored in a voice table.

31. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 21, wherein the method further

        comprises:

                recording speech input; and

                identifying the speech segments within the speech input.

32. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 21, wherein the

        portions include centered pitch periods, the centered pitch periods derived from

        pitch periods of the segments.

33. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 32, wherein the

        feature vectors incorporate phase information of the portions.

34. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 33, wherein creating feature

vectors comprises:

constructing a matrix W from the portions; and

decomposing the matrix W.

35. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable storage medium having machine-executable instructions that when executed by a machine cause the machine to perform a machine-implemented method comprising:

extracting portions from segment boundary regions of a plurality of speech segments, each segment boundary region based on a corresponding initial unit boundary;

creating feature vectors that represent the portions in a vector space;

for each of a plurality of potential unit boundaries within each segment boundary region, determining an average discontinuity based on distances between the feature vectors; and

for each segment, selecting the potential unit boundary associated with a minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary;

wherein the portions include centered pitch periods, the centered pitch periods derived from pitch periods of the segments, wherein the feature vectors incorporate phase information of the portions, wherein creating feature vectors comprises:

constructing a matrix W from the portions; and

decomposing the matrix W,

~~The machine-readable medium of cl~~and ~~aim 34,~~ wherein the matrix W is a $(2(K-1)+1)M \times N$ matrix represented by

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

where K-1 is the number of centered pitch periods near the potential unit boundary extracted from each segment, N is the maximum number of samples among the centered pitch periods, M is the number of segments, U is the $(2(K\text{-}1)+1)M \times R$ left singular matrix with row vectors u_i ($1 \leq i \leq (2(K\text{-}1)+1)M$), Σ is the $R \times R$ diagonal matrix of singular values $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq \ldots \geq s_R > 0$, V is the $N \times R$ right singular matrix with row vectors v_j ($1 \leq j \leq N$), $R << (2(K\text{-}1)+1)M)$, and ^{T} denotes matrix transposition, wherein decomposing the matrix W comprises performing a singular value decomposition of W.

36. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 35, wherein the centered pitch

periods are symmetrically zero padded to N samples.

37. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 35, wherein a feature vector $\bar{u}_i$ is

calculated as

$$\bar{u}_i = u_i \Sigma$$

where u_i is a row vector associated with a centered pitch period i, and Σ is the singular diagonal matrix.

38. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 37, wherein the distance between

two feature vectors is determined by a metric comprising a closeness measure, C,

between two feature vectors, $\bar{u}_k$ and $\bar{u}_l$, wherein C is calculated as

$$C(\bar{u}_k, \bar{u}_l) = \cos(u_k\Sigma, u_l\Sigma) = \frac{u_k\Sigma^2 u_l{}^T}{\left\| u_k\Sigma \right\| \left\| u_l\Sigma \right\|}$$

for any $1 \le k, l \le (2(K-1)+1)M$.

39. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 38, wherein a discontinuity

$d(S_1,S_2)$ between two candidate units, S_1 and S_2, is calculated as

$$d(S_1,S_2) = C(u_{\pi_{-1}}, u_{\delta_0}) + C(u_{\delta_0}, u_{\sigma_1}) - C(u_{\pi_{-1}}, u_{\pi_0}) - C(u_{\sigma_0},$$

$u_{\sigma_1})$

where $u_{\pi_{-1}}$ is a feature vector associated with a centered pitch period π_{-1}, u_{δ_0}

is a feature vector associated with a centered pitch period δ_0, u_{σ_1} is a feature

vector associated with a centered pitch period σ_1, u_{π_0} is a feature vector

associated with a centered pitch period π_0, and u_{σ_0} is a feature vector

associated with a centered pitch period σ_0.

40. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 39, wherein the same closeness

measure, C, is used for optimizing unit boundaries and for unit selection.

41. (Currently Amended) An apparatus comprising:

means for extracting portions from segment boundary regions of a plurality of

speech segments, each segment boundary region based on a corresponding

initial unit boundary;

means for creating feature vectors that represent the portions in a vector space;

means for creating concatenation vectors in the vector space, each concatenation

vector corresponding to unit boundaries of at least two segment boundary

regions, the at least two segment boundary regions being of

separate speech segments of the plurality of speech segments;

for each of a plurality of potential unit boundaries within each segment

boundary region, means for determining an average discontinuity based on

distances between the feature vectors and the concatenation vectors, the

average being over more than one of the plurality of speech segments; and

for each segment, means for selecting the potential unit boundary associated with

a minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary.

42. (Original) The apparatus of claim 41, further comprising:

if all of the new unit boundaries are the same as the corresponding initial unit

boundaries, means for setting the new unit boundaries as final unit boundaries for

the segments.

43. (Original) The apparatus of claim 41, further comprising:

if any of the new unit boundaries are different from the corresponding initial unit

boundaries, means for iteratively:

setting the new unit boundary as the initial unit boundary, and

performing the extracting, the creating, the determining and the selecting,

until all of the new unit boundaries are the same as the corresponding initial unit

boundaries.

44. (Original) The apparatus of claim 41, wherein the average discontinuity is determined

over a plurality of concatenations.

45. (Original) The apparatus of claim 41, wherein the initial unit boundary is in the

middle of a phoneme.

46. (Original) The apparatus of claim 41, wherein each potential unit boundary defines

two candidate units for each speech segment.

47. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim 46, wherein a concatenation of the a

plurality of concatenations includes a candidate unit of a first segment linked to a

candidate unit of a second segment.

48. (Original) The apparatus of claim 46, wherein the plurality of concatenations includes

all combinations of a first candidate unit of each segment with a second candidate

unit of each segment.

49. (Original) The apparatus of claim 41, wherein the plurality of speech segments

includes speech segments which end in the middle of a first phoneme, and speech

segments which begin in the middle of a first phoneme.

50. (Original) The apparatus of claim 49, wherein the plurality of speech segments are stored in a voice table.

51. (Original) The apparatus of claim 41, further comprising:

means for recording speech input; and

means for identifying the speech segments within the speech input.

52. (Original) The apparatus of claim 41, wherein the portions include centered pitch periods, the centered pitch periods derived from pitch periods of the segments.

53. (Original) The apparatus of claim 52, wherein the feature vectors incorporate phase information of the portions.

54. (Original) The apparatus of claim 53, wherein creating feature vectors comprises:

means for constructing a matrix W from the portions; and

means for decomposing the matrix W.

55. (Currently Amended) An apparatus comprising:

means for extracting portions from segment boundary regions of a plurality of speech segments, each segment boundary region based on a corresponding initial unit boundary;

means for creating feature vectors that represent the portions in a vector space;

for each of a plurality of potential unit boundaries within each segment

boundary region, means for determining an average discontinuity based on

distances between the feature vectors; and

for each segment, means for selecting the potential unit boundary associated with

a minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary,

wherein the portions include centered pitch periods, the centered pitch periods

derived from pitch periods of the segments, wherein the feature vectors

incorporate phase information of the portions, wherein creating feature

vectors comprises:

means for constructing a matrix W from the portions; and

means for decomposing the matrix W,

~~The apparatus of claim 54,~~ and wherein the matrix W is a $(2(K-1)+1)M \times N$

matrix represented by

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

where K-1 is the number of centered pitch periods near the potential unit boundary

extracted from each segment, N is the maximum number of samples among the

centered pitch periods, M is the number of segments, U is the $(2(K-1)+1)M \times R$

left singular matrix with row vectors u_i $(1 \le i \le (2(K-1)+1)M)$, Σ is the $R \times R$

diagonal matrix of singular values $s_1 \ge s_2 \ge \ldots \ge s_R > 0$, V is the $N \times R$ right

singular matrix with row vectors v_j $(1 \le j \le N)$, $R << (2(K-1)+1)M)$, and ^{T}

denotes matrix transposition, wherein decomposing the matrix W comprises

performing a singular value decomposition of W.

56. (Original) The apparatus of claim 55, wherein the centered pitch periods are

symmetrically zero padded to N samples.

57. (Original) The apparatus of claim 55, wherein a feature vector $\bar{u}_i$ is calculated as

$$\bar{u}_i = u_i \Sigma$$

where u_i is a row vector associated with a centered pitch period i, and Σ is the

singular diagonal matrix.

58. (Original) The apparatus of claim 57, wherein the distance between two feature

vectors is determined by a metric comprising a closeness measure, C, between

two feature vectors, $\bar{u}_k$ and $\bar{u}_l$, wherein C is calculated as

$$C(\bar{u}_k, \bar{u}_l) = \cos(u_k \Sigma, u_l \Sigma) = \frac{u_k \Sigma^2 u_l^T}{\| u_k \Sigma \| \ \| u_l \Sigma \|}$$

for any $1 \leq k, l \leq (2(K-1)+1)M$.

59. (Original) The apparatus of claim 58, wherein a discontinuity $d(S_1, S_2)$ between two

candidate units, S_1 and S_2, is calculated as

$$d(S_1, S_2) = C(u\pi_{-1}, u\delta_0) + C(u\delta_0, u\sigma_1) - C(u\pi_{-1}, u\pi_0) - C(u\sigma_0,$$

$$u\sigma_1)$$

where $u\pi_{-1}$ is a feature vector associated with a centered pitch period π_{-1}, $u\delta_0$

is a feature vector associated with a centered pitch period δ_0, $u\sigma_1$ is a feature

vector associated with a centered pitch period σ_1, $u\pi_0$ is a feature vector

associated with a centered pitch period π_0, and $u\sigma_0$ is a feature vector associated

with a centered pitch period σ_0.

60. (Original) The apparatus of claim 59, wherein the same closeness measure, C, is used for optimizing unit boundaries and for unit selection.

61. (Currently Amended) A system comprising:

a processing unit coupled to a memory through a bus; and

a ~~process~~ memory unit storing a process executed ~~from the memory~~ by the processing unit to cause the processing unit to:

extract portions from segment boundary regions of a plurality of speech segments, each segment boundary region based on a corresponding initial unit boundary;

create feature vectors that represent the portions in a vector space;

create concatenation vectors in the vector space, each concatenation vector corresponding to unit boundaries of at least two segment boundary regions, each of the at least two segment boundary regions being of separate speech segment of the plurality of speech segment;

for each of a plurality of potential unit boundaries within each segment boundary region, determine an average discontinuity based on distances between the feature vectors and the concatenation vectors, the average being over more than one of the plurality of speech segments; and

for each segment, select the potential unit boundary associated with a minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary.

62. (Original) The system of claim 61, wherein the process further causes the processing unit to:

    if all of the new unit boundaries are the same as the corresponding initial unit boundaries, set the new unit boundaries as final unit boundaries for the segments.

63. (Original) The system of claim 61, wherein the process further causes the processing unit to:

    if any of the new unit boundaries are different from the corresponding initial unit boundaries, iteratively:

        set the new unit boundary as the initial unit boundary, and

        perform the extracting, the creating, the determining and the selecting,

    until all of the new unit boundaries are the same as the corresponding initial unit boundaries.

64. (Original) The system of claim 61, wherein the average discontinuity is determined over a plurality of concatenations.

65. (Original) The system of claim 61, wherein the initial unit boundary is in the middle of a phoneme.

66. (Original) The system of claim 61, wherein each potential unit boundary defines two candidate units for each speech segment.

67. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 66, wherein a concatenation of ~~the~~ a

plurality of concatenations includes a candidate unit of a first segment linked to a

candidate unit of a second segment.

68. (Original) The system of claim 66, wherein the plurality of concatenations includes all

combinations of a first candidate unit of each segment with a second candidate

unit of each segment.

69. (Original) The system of claim 61, wherein the plurality of speech segments includes

speech segments which end in the middle of a first phoneme, and speech segments

which begin in the middle of a first phoneme.

70. (Original) The system of claim 69, wherein the plurality of speech segments are

stored in a voice table.

71. (Original) The system of claim 61, wherein the process further causes the processing

unit to:

record speech input; and

identify the speech segments within the speech input.

72. (Original) The system of claim 61, wherein the portions include centered pitch

periods, the centered pitch periods derived from pitch periods of the segments.

73. (Original) The system of claim 72, wherein the feature vectors incorporate phase information of the portions.

74. (Original) The system of claim 73, wherein the process further causes the processing unit, when creating feature vectors, to:

        construct a matrix W from the portions; and

        decompose the matrix W.

75. (Currently Amended) A system comprising:

    a processing unit coupled to a memory through a bus; and

    a memory unit storing a process executed by the processing unit to cause the

        processing unit to:

            extract portions from segment boundary regions of a plurality of

                speech segments, each segment boundary region based on a

                corresponding initial unit boundary;

            create feature vectors that represent the portions in a vector space;

            for each of a plurality of potential unit boundaries within each

                segment boundary region, determine an average

                discontinuity based on distances between the feature

                vectors; and

            for each segment, select the potential unit boundary associated with

                a minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary,

        wherein the portions include centered pitch periods, the centered pitch periods

            derived from pitch periods of the segments, wherein the feature vectors

incorporate phase information of the portions, wherein the process further

causes the processing unit, when creating feature vectors, to:

<u>construct a matrix W from the portions; and</u>

<u>decompose the matrix W,</u>

~~The system of claim 74,~~and wherein the matrix W is a $(2(K\text{-}1)+1)M \times N$ matrix

represented by

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

where $K\text{-}1$ is the number of centered pitch periods near the potential unit boundary

extracted from each segment, N is the maximum number of samples

among the centered pitch periods, M is the number of segments, U is the $(2(K\text{-}1)+1)M \times R$ left singular matrix with row vectors u_i ($1 \leq i \leq (2(K\text{-}1)+1)M$), Σ is

the $R \times R$ diagonal matrix of singular values $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq \ldots \geq s_R > 0$, V is the $N \times R$

right singular matrix with row vectors v_j ($1 \leq j \leq N$), $R << (2(K\text{-}1)+1)M)$, and ^{T}

denotes matrix transposition, wherein decomposing the matrix W comprises

performing a singular value decomposition of W.

76. (Original) The system of claim 75, wherein the centered pitch periods are

symmetrically zero padded to N samples.

77. (Original) The system of claim 75, wherein a feature vector $\bar{u}_i$ is calculated as

$$\bar{u}_i = u_i \Sigma$$

where u_i is a row vector associated with a centered pitch period i, and Σ is the

singular diagonal matrix.

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78. (Original) The system of claim 77, wherein the distance between two feature vectors

is determined by a metric comprising a closeness measure, C, between two feature

vectors, $\bar{u}_k$ and $\bar{u}_l$, wherein C is calculated as

$$C(\bar{u}_k, \bar{u}_l) = \cos(u_k\Sigma, u_l\Sigma) = \frac{u_k\Sigma^2 u_l^T}{\left\| u_k\Sigma \right\| \left\| u_l\Sigma \right\|}$$

for any $1\leq k, l \leq (2(K-1)+1)M$.

79. (Original) The system of claim 78, wherein a discontinuity $d(S_1, S_2)$ between two

candidate units, S_1 and S_2, is calculated as

$$d(S_1, S_2) = C(u\pi_{-1}, u\delta_0) + C(u\delta_0, u\sigma_1) - C(u\pi_{-1}, u\pi_0) - C(u\sigma_0,$$

$u\sigma_1)$

where $u\pi_{-1}$ is a feature vector associated with a centered pitch period π_{-1}, $u\delta_0$

is a feature vector associated with a centered pitch period δ_0, $u\sigma_1$ is a feature

vector associated with a centered pitch period σ_1, $u\pi_0$ is a feature vector

associated with a centered pitch period π_0, and $u\sigma_0$ is a feature vector associated

with a centered pitch period σ_0.

80. (Original) The system of claim 79, wherein the same closeness measure, C, is used for

optimizing unit boundaries and for unit selection.

81. (Currently Amended) A machine-implemented method comprising:

setting an initial unit boundary for each segment of a plurality of speech segments,

each initial unit boundary defining a segment boundary region and a plurality of potential unit boundaries within each segment boundary region;

creating feature vectors corresponding to each segment boundary region in a vector space;

creating concatenation vectors in the vector space, each concatenation vector corresponding to unit boundaries of at least two segment boundary regions, the at least two segment boundary regions being of separate speech segments of the plurality of speech segments;

for each ~~segment~~potential unit boundary, determining an average discontinuity based on distances between the feature vectors and the concatenation vectors, the average being over ~~a plurality of concatenations of candidate units defined by the potential unit boundaries~~more than one of the plurality of speech segments;

for each segment, selecting the potential unit boundary associated with a minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary.

82. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 81, further comprising iteratively performing:

for each segment, setting the new unit boundary as the initial unit boundary; and

performing the determining and the selecting,

until all of the new unit boundaries for each segment are the same as the corresponding initial unit boundaries for each segment.

83. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 82, wherein determining the

average discontinuity comprises:

constructing a matrix from time-domain samples of segment boundary

regions; and

decomposing the matrix.

84. (Original) The machine-implemented method of claim 83, wherein the time-domain

samples include centered pitch periods.

85. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable storage medium having storing machine-

executable instructions to that when executed by a machine cause a-the machine to

perform a machine-implemented method comprising:

setting an initial unit boundary for each segment of a plurality of speech

segments, each initial unit boundary defining a segment boundary

region and a plurality of potential unit boundaries within each

segment boundary region;

creating feature vectors corresponding to each segment boundary region in

a vector space;

creating concatenation vectors in the vector space, each concatenation

vector corresponding to unit boundaries of at least two segment

boundary regions, each of the at least two segment boundary

regions being of separate speech segment of the plurality of speech

segments;

for each ~~segment~~potential unit boundary, determining an average

discontinuity based on distances between the feature vectors and

the concatenation vectors, the average being over ~~a plurality of~~

~~concatenations of candidate units defined by the potential unit~~

~~boundaries~~ more than one of the plurality of speech segments;

for each segment, selecting the potential unit boundary associated with a

minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary.

86. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 85, the method

further comprising

iteratively performing:

for each segment, setting the new unit boundary as the initial unit

boundary; and

performing the determining and the selecting,

until all of the new unit boundaries for each segment are the same as the

corresponding initial unit boundaries for each segment.

87. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 86, wherein

determining the average discontinuity comprises:

constructing a matrix from time-domain samples of segment boundary

regions; and

decomposing the matrix.

88. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable storage medium of claim 87, wherein the

time-domain samples include centered pitch periods.

89. (Currently Amended) An apparatus comprising:

means for setting an initial unit boundary for each segment of a plurality of speech

segments, each initial unit boundary defining a segment boundary region

and a plurality of potential unit boundaries within each segment boundary

region;

means for creating feature vectors corresponding to each segment boundary region

in a vector space;

means for creating concatenation vectors in the vector space, each concatenation

vector corresponding to unit boundaries of at least two segment boundary

regions, the at least two segment boundary regions being of

separate speech segments of the plurality of speech segments;

for each segmentpotential unit boundary, means for determining an average

discontinuity based on distances between the feature vectors and the

concatenation vectors, the average being over a plurality of concatenations

of candidate units defined by the potential unit boundariesmore than one

of the plurality of speech segments;

for each segment, means for selecting the potential unit boundary associated with

a minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary.

90. (Original) The apparatus of claim 89, further comprising means for iteratively

performing:

for each segment, means for setting the new unit boundary as the initial

unit boundary; and

means for performing the determining and the selecting,

until all of the new unit boundaries for each segment are the same as the

corresponding initial unit boundaries for each segment.

91. (Original) The apparatus of claim 90, wherein determining the average discontinuity

comprises:

means for constructing a matrix from time-domain samples of segment

boundary regions; and

means for decomposing the matrix.

92. (Original) The apparatus of claim 91, wherein the time-domain samples include

centered pitch periods.

93. (Currently Amended) A system comprising:

a processing unit coupled to a memory through a bus; and

a <u>memory unit storing a</u> process executed ~~from the memory~~ by the processing unit

to cause the processing unit to:

set an initial unit boundary for each segment of a plurality of

speech segments, each initial unit boundary defining a

segment boundary region and a plurality of potential unit

boundaries within each segment boundary region;

<u>create feature vectors corresponding to each segment boundary</u>

<u>region in a vector space;</u>

create concatenation vectors in the vector space, each

concatenation vector corresponding to unit boundaries of at

least two segment boundary regions, the at least two

segment boundary regions being of separate speech

segments of the plurality of speech segments;

for each ~~segment~~potential unit boundary, determine an average

discontinuity based on distances between the feature

vectors and the concatenation vectors, the average being

over ~~a plurality of concatenations of candidate units defined~~

~~by the potential unit boundaries~~more than one of the

plurality of speech segments;

for each segment, select the potential unit boundary associated with

a minimum average discontinuity as a new unit boundary.

94. (Original) The system of claim 93, wherein the process further causes the processing

unit to iteratively:

for each segment, set the new unit boundary as the initial unit boundary;

and

perform the determining and the selecting,

until all of the new unit boundaries for each segment are the same as the

corresponding initial unit boundaries for each segment.

95. (Original) The system of claim 94, wherein the process further causes the processing

unit, when determining the average discontinuity, to:

construct a matrix from time-domain samples of segment boundary

regions; and

decompose the matrix.

96. (Original) The system of claim 95, wherein the time-domain samples include centered

pitch periods.